WASHINGTON.

Collection of the Revenue—Gen. Scott and the Compromise—Gen. Cass on Intervention— Douglas—Buchanau, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Saturday, March 20, 1852.

It is known that the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs is fixed by a limited appropriation for that service. A duty has thus de-appropriation for that service. A duty has thus de-rolved upon the Treasury Department to bring down the expenses within that limit. Various reductions of the expenditures have accordingly been made the last few years, from time to time, in order to accomplish this object. These have been made by reducing, in many cases, the pay of the subordinate officers, by cutting off the Revenue Boat system, by abolishing sinecures, and in other ways. A further reduction of the expenditures is now sug-gested by the abolishment of the place of Naval Officer; which is said to be, by those who are familiar with the duties of the Custom House, not only a sixeoure, but a positive obstruction in the way of the prompt transaction of business. We understand the subject is to be brought to the consideration of

nore of the New-York papers of Wednesday last ng that Gen. Scorr was upon the point of writng a letter approving the Compromise, and which me of his friends were verdant enough to suppose had some truth in it, is without the shadow of foundation. It is of a piece with the strange, startling. extraordinary announcements we often see made for the use and consumption of open mouthed gullibility. And the report is not only untrue now, but it will untrue to the end; however often it may be revived. If Gen. Scorr cannot be elected without letters, without pledges, "without protestations," then he will not be elected at all. The friends of Gen. Scorr and the enemies of Gen. Scorr may as well set their hearts at rest on this point. If a public life of forty years has not been sufficient to estab-lish him in the confidence of his countrymen, he cannot now secure that confidence by covering a half sheet or a whole sheet of foolscap with ' protesta-tions," to be published on the eve of an election, for the purpose of aiding his own personal advancement man is more thoroughly imbued with this entiment than Gen. Scott himself. He will, therefore, attempt no folly of the sort. If he cannot stand on his services, his character, his long public life, he cannot stand at all. If these are not sufficient to command the support of his fellow-citizens, a sheet of foolscap won't save him. He stands out on the record of his country's history as one of the most prominent and distinguished men of his day. By that record he must abide. By his past history must be be judged. By that it must be determined whether or not he is a nomination " fit to be

Mr. Cass made some happy remarks on Thursday in the Senate, after the conclusion of Gov. Jones on Intervention. In the first place he gave us the subtance of his farmer eight or ten column speech on that subject, in about ten minutes. And when a long and elatorate effort is boiled down in this way; the residue is apt to be good. It is what Dryden calls the burning of embroidery in a pot What is left af-ter the process, is the solid metal. Mr. Cass's posi tions, as he then and there stated them, were impres. nable. Gov. Jones made nothing by attempting a reply. He might as well have kicked at a granite The Governor could only be applauded for his gallantry in assaiding such impregnable works. He did as well as anybody could have done. But nobody could do anything. It was a bold, careering rush of cavalry upon a stockade of bayonets. In the course of his remarks the General paid his compliments to "Young America," who, in the person of Judge Douglas and Marshall of California, sat elees on his right. He acknowledged himself to be an old fogie, just such an one as was Washington and Jeppenson. The rest of his observations, which were quite telling, amounted to about this, that young folks think old one's fools, but old folks know young ones to be so. The infernecine strife between the old fogies and the Young America of Loco-Focoism is thus glowing interesting. It is already a pretty quarrel as it stands. Gen. Cass says, in private, that he presumes "Young America" is to be the peculiar sobriquet of gentlemen who wear long hair all over their faces, (a la Manshall.) The Gameral is nettled, Mr. Buchianan is nettled, all the old fogies are nettled, at the recent impertment demonstrations of "Young America." Be assured the Old Guard will not be shot down without pouring back a deadly fire. The fate of both wings of the party are thus in imminent peril. The spectacle is too painful to be contemplated with composure, but we hope to meet the final denoucment with resignation. close on his right. He acknowledged himself to be

Senator Jones's Speech in the Senate-Presi-

WASHINGTON, Mcnday, March 22, 1852. The speech of Gov. Jones in the Senate, last Thursday, was a masterly effort, fully satisfying American orators. "It's no wonder he beat James K. Polk on the stump," was the almost universal expression at the close of his address. The manner which he handled Gen. Cass was amusing, and ded the spectators in the gallery real fun. The afforded the spectators in the gallery real fun. The "Great Michigander" only wriggled into one position to be wriggled out again into one more uncomfortable. There was nothing rough in the manner of Gov. Jones. He is as polite and frank as he is moble and generous. In personal appearance, so far as figure is concerned, he resembles CLAY, though he is smaller, while his unaffected modesty and entire freedom from all effort to make an impression, does not fall to impress you most favorably. There is no concealment, no dissimulation, no pretension—notaing about him but the soul and spirit of true manhood.

eone-alment, no dissimulation, no pretension—notaing about him but the soul and spirit of true manhood.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be with respect to Presidential Candidates, there can hardly be a doubt that James C. Jones, of Tennessee, will be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention for vice-President. He has never been beaten in any contest, and there is probably no man in the country more universally popular North, East, South and West than he. His name will add strength to any tichet, and particularly through the South and West will it rally a mighty host of voters.

It is a most significant fact that the Loco-Focos dread the names of Scorr and Jones. They sound emisions to their ears. They consider such a nomination equivalent to the certain success of the Whig party. Opposition to such a ticket would be useless. It would require more hardthood than even Loco-Focosim could command to make the people believe that a man who has spent and perilled a long life in the service of his country—who has been the adviser of Cabinets and Presidents from the time of Madison till the present—is not to be trusted with the Administration of the Government.

The friends and advocates of Mr. Fillmone have grown somewhat hopeful of late, and they now deciare in good earness that they can and will nominate him. This remains to be tried. One thing is certain, if the Whig States only had voice in the Convention the Conventon or Maxico would be almost usual Message, but for the over-persuasion of his personal friends, it well known here. He even incorporated this withdrawal of his name in his last annual Message, but struck it out because some of his friends thought it would prejudice the interests of the Wais party in Virginia, whose election was then pencing.

The pash of Mr. Fullmonz since the little of July, 1860, has not been stream with resea.

Mississippi.-The State Senate, on the 6th instant, voted-year 17, nays, 10-the indefinite postponement of the joint resolution from the House, to meet in Convention on the 8th, to go into the election of United States Senator for the long term. The Senate, on the 9th, by a vote of 15 to 8, passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient and improper at this session of the Legislature to go into the election of United States Senator for the long term. The House, on the same day, passed, by a vote of 52 to 21, a joint resolution to proceed to the elec tion of United States Senator for the long term,

KOSSUTH AT ST. LOUIS.

SPEECH ON FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

The Jesui's-America and Despetis Hungarian Liberty and the Catho lie Church-Ireland.

GENTLEMEN: During my brief sojourn in your hospitable city, I have so much heard about petty local matters and petty party politics interweaving their spider webs with the cable of the great cause of the Christian world, which I humbly plead, and i Christian world, which I humbly plead, and I have so much heard about he hypocritical tactics of men imported from Austria to advance the noble cause of Russo-Austrian despotism in America, and chiefly in your city here, that indeed I became longing for the pure air where the merry sunshine as well as the melancholy drep of the rain, the roaring of the thunder storm, and the sigh of the gentle breeze tells to the oppressors and their tools, as well as the oppressor and their tools, as well as the oppressed that there is a God in Heaven who rules the Universe by eternal laws; the Aimighty father of Humanity—omnipotent in his wisdom—beautiful

Humanity—omnipotent in his wisdom—beautiful in his omnipotence—just in his judgment and ternal in his love; the Lord who gave strength to the boy David against Goliah—who often makes out of humble individuals efficient instrumentalities to push forward the condition of mankind toward that deatiry which his merciful will has assigned to the his will, against which neither the proud ambition of arrogant despits nor the artificial skill of their obsequious tools can prevail. In him I put my trust and go cheerfully on to my duties. Still I may be excused for the slight weakness, that when pent up now and then into the close air of obsolute politics, my breast heaves with sorrow and my heart becomes sad; but when I have before me the people with its open heart, its unconquered sool, and its generous instinct, then I feel again that all its well, and that God is with me.

Gent'emen, you have been pleased to bestsw that consolation to my sad heart. I thank you for it, gentlemen. I have seen many a storm. Adversities have never bent the resolution of my heart. Often I tumbled upon the rocks which implous vice threw into my way, but the Almighty raised me with increased strength from every fall, and here I stand, though temperation and persecuted, and a homeless exile, still unbroken and unbent, feared by despots and hated and persecuted by their stellities in my very exile. Oa, I thank thee, my God. for this hatred, this persecution, and this fear! They show too clearly that the cause I plead is not a dead cause—that there is life in its present and success in its future, and that I am in the right way to benefit the cause, nobe and just and great, to which I devoted my life. Else if there were no success in the future, and that I am in the right way to benefit the cause nobe and just and great, to which I devoted my life. Else if there were no success in the future, and that I am in the right way to benefit the cause, nobe and just and great, to which I down the conclourness of having well merited in my past the hours

at the feet of the Czar, mendicating his assistance, the Czar, about to commit the immense crime of violating the laws of nutions by his invasion on Hungary, issued a proclamation, in which he told the world that all the Potentates must league against Liberty, and they must all consider the rule of unlimited absolutism as a common cause; that he would help the young tyrant of Austris in the hour of his need, but under the condition, that, after Hungary had been crushed, upon the rules of our

Hungary had been crushed, upon the ruins of our national existence, the allied deepots must go on to crush the spirit of freedom everywhere, and not only not make any concession to revolutionary movements, but not to say till the dangerous example of every Constitutional Goverament is abolished, and Liberty blotted out entirely from the earth.

That war aguinst liberty is now going on, and it is that infernal work of eppression, a listen which not only Hungary, but all the oppressed nations of the European Continent, are about to rise.

Well, can America remain an indifferent spectator of this struggle, in which America is almost equally interested at it was in its own domestic war for independence. Yes, genlemen, I make this comparison by design, because it is not less important to conserve this independence than it was to acquire it.

And it is mathematically sure that if all Europe becomes Cossack because ruled by the protectorate of the Gazy, America cannot conserve its republican institutions, its union and its independence.

I am told your country is invulnerable. But I say quite the contrary; that country is the most vulnerable which can be approached at thousands and thousands of points from the sea; since the steam engine works, the ocean is not a barrier—it is a high way—it is a doer. You are vulnerable in your mercantic navy—you are mortally vulnerable by a more probibitive custom system, excluding you from the markets of Europe—you are vulnerable by seeing mountaines established in your neighborhood on the Continent of America—you are, unlarable points it has,) and because you have an immense territory, the longer a body is, the more vulnerable points it has,) and because you have an immense territory, the longer a body is, the more vulnerable points it has,) and because you have an immense territory, the longer a body is, the more vulnerable points it has,) and because you have an immense there are a supplied to the world had no brains in their heads, and permitted you to have a supplied of a hundr

much as a passive submission to the opposite princi-ple; it is almost equivalent to an alliance with

There is no third choice.

The United States have arrived at the necessity of The United States have arrived at the necessity of being a power on earth, and to act like a nower on earth. Indifferentists for the cause of Freedom-carelessness about how the despots dispose of the concition of the world—that is so much as not to be a nower on earth. And if the United States do not accept this position of a power, well, then they have resigned their future, and to resign our fature is smelde.

The people's instinct feels the weight of the truth 

to me.
I have said the word; so let me therefore look to I have said the word; so let me therefore look to that specter which I meet in my way, that is the second time, since I am in the United States, that I pronounced the word. It is the time to advertise by a few remarks my reverend enemies, that I am aware of their hostility and ready to meet it openly. I make this advertisement by design here, because it is not my custom to attack from behind and in the dark. Mine is not the famous doctrine that the sim sanctifies the means. I like to meet the enemies face to face—a fair field and fair arms—that's what I like. And in one thing more I will not imitate my reverend opponents; I will never indulge in any personalities—never act otherwise than would be becoming to a genileman. If they choose to pursue a different course, let them do so, and let them earn the fruits of such a course.

alittes—never act otherwise than would be becoming to a gentleman. If they choose to pursue a different course, let them do so, and let them earn the fruits of such a course.

My humble person I entirely submit to the good pleasure of their passion. If they tell you, gentlemen, that I am no great man, they speak the truth. Nobody in the world can be more penetrated by that truth than I myself. I have not one inch of greatness in all my frame, that is sure. Nay, more, I have not the slightest ambition to have been, to be, or to become anything more than a very plain, a very common but honest man. The warrant of that common equality—I have it here in my conscience—well the tranquility of this inward pledge no aspersion of evil calumny will ever succeed to trouble. Being on good terms with my conscience, I do not much care to be on bad terms with Crais and Emperors, their obedient servants, or the Reverend Father Jesuits. Nay, if I were on good terms with them, I scarcely could remain on good terms with my conscience. So much for myself. Now, a few words as to the cause.

No man in the world being more penetrated by the sentiments of Christian tolerance, more attached to the principles of Religious liberty, and more adverse to intolerance and secterianism than myself and my people; besides half of my countrymen being Roman Catholics and warmly attached to their religion, and I claiming moral and national aid against that Czar of Russia, who is the most bloody persecution which the Roman Catholics, so much so that the present Pope himself, before the Revolution, when he was yet more a High Priest than a Despot, in his capacity of an Italian sovereign, and cared more about spiritual than temperal business, openly and bitterly complained to the Cardinal against that bloody persecution which the Roman Catholics have suffered from the Czar of Russia; and considering, at least, that I plead for Republican principles to which the Reverend Father Jesuits should be here warmly attached it they are willing to have the reput

wou'd be in this suggestion the slightest shadow of truth. I would avow it highly and open'y. I am man enough not to abase myself to avpoorisy. But as that is not the case, I declare before God and this assemblage here, and declare it with open and ele-vated brow, that both these charges are vile cal-

astemblage here, and declare it with open and elevated brow, that both these charges are vile calumny.

As to the Catholic Religion, I am indeed a Protestant, not only by birth, but also by conviction; and warmly penetrated by this conviction, I would delight to see this conviction anared by the whole world. But before all, I am mortally opposed to intolerantism and to sectarismism. I consider religion to be a matter of conscience, which every man has to arrange between God and himself. And therefore I respect the religious conviction of every man. I claim religious himself for myself and my nation, and must of course respect in others that right I claim for myself. There is nothing in the world capable to rouse a greater indignation in my heart than religious oppression, sectarianism and intolerance. But particularly I respect the Catholic religion as the religion of some seven millions of my countrymen, to whom I am bound in love, in friendstip, in home recollections, in gratitude and in brotherhood, with most sacred ties.

And as to the cause of my country, which I more particularly plead, I dare boldly say—all the Jesuits of the world and of all times together have not a shousandth part so much right to say that they are faithful representatives of the Catholic religion, as the Catholics of Hungary have the right to say it. While the Father Jesuits indulged quietly in the comfort of their wealth and plotted ambitious views about how to rule the world, the Roman Catholics of Hungary, people, bishops and priests, took up the sword, and sacrificed willingly life and blood and property for their religion. It is Hungary which protected Rome from St. Peter's Church being transformed into a Mosque like St. Sophia in Constantisople.

Therefore I can boldly say that the cause, which the same of the Roman Catholics of the Roman Catholics of the Roman Catholics.

protected Rome from St. Peter's Church being transformed into a Mosque like St. Sophia in Constantinople.

Therefore I can boldly say that the cause, which is the cause of the Roman Catholic population of Hungary, has, by this very fact, a higher authority, that it is not hostile to the true interests of the Roman Catholic religion, than the opposite opinion of all the Reverend Father Jesuits could outweigh, and I am proud to say, that as in general it is a preeminent glory of my country to be attached to the principle of free religious liberty, without any restriction, for all to all, so it is the particular glory of my Roman Catholic countrymen not to be second to whomsoever in the world—on the one side an altachment to their own religion, and on the other side, in toleration for other religions.

The Austrian Dynasty having been continually encroaching upon the chartered right of Protestantism, who were those who struggled in the first ranks for our rights! Our Roman Catholic countrymen! It was a glorious sight, almost unpuralleled in history, but was also fully appreciated by the Hungavian Protestants. All of us, man by man, would rather sacrifice life, and blood, and goods than to allow that a hair's breadth should be crushed from the religious liberty of our Roman Catholic countrymen.

Now, what position took the Roman Catholics in

Countrymen.

Now, what position took the Roman Cathelies in Hungary in our past struggle? There was not only no difference between them and the Protestants in their devotion for our country's freedom and independence, but they, according to the importance of their number, took in the struggle a very preeminent part. The Roman Cathelie Bishops of Hungary protested against the perjurous treachery of the Dynasty; many of them suffer even now for their devotion to justice, liberty and right; and who is the Jesuit who dures to affirm that he is more devoted to the Cathelic religion than the Bishops of Hungary! Our battalions were filled with Roman Cathelic volunteers. Cathelic priests led their faithful focks to the battle-field; our National Convention was composed in mejority of Cathelius; all Cathelic population, without any exception, consented in, and cheered enthursatically my being elected Governer of Hungary, though I am a Protestant. I had, and I have their friendship, their devotion, their support; and when I formed the first Ministry of independent Hungary, not only a full half of the new M mistry I intrusted to the Roman Cathelius, but estecally I nominated a Roman Cathelius but estecally I am allied with Mazzini, with the Romans.

and with the Italians—thus goes the charge—and there chreed Italians are enumera to the Pope Yes, but not the Pope, the High Priest of the Roman Catholic Church, but to the despotic sovereign of Rome and his corrupted temporal Government—the wrist of human inventions. Since when is it a orineiple of the Roman Catholic Retigion, that the Roman should be no Republicans, and that the High Priest of the Roman Catholic Retigion, that the Roman should be a despotic sovereign over the Roman aution I and in that capacity a devoted ally sad onedient servant to the Crar of Russia, that sworn enemy and bloody persecutor of Roman Catholics in I'll Way, Mazzini, the Romans, and all the republican Italians are Roman Camolics, and are so warmiv attached to their resignor, that when, in 1849 the Frence Republic sent an army against the Roman Republic to restore the Pope, not to his sortitual authority, because that was by nobody contradicted, but to his temporal despotism, the whole danger could have been averted by the Romans becoming en masse Protestants. The idea was pronounced in Rome, and not a single Roman accepted it. They preferred to struggle without a hope of victory; they prepared to bleed and die rather than to abancon their faith.

Now who can dare to insult that people, who can dare to insult the Roman Catholics of Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Germany, Poland, France—who can dere to insult the me, that they are hostile to their religion because they unite to support the cause which I plead, and because they side with Republican freedom, with civil and religious liberty against Russo Austrian despotism.

Who can dare to affirm that he represents the Catholic Religion, if three millions of Roman Catholic Religion, if three millions of Roman Catholic Religion and social order; they are those the ascendancy of whom had always been a period of disaster and confusion to the Roman Catholic Rourch; they are those whom swery Roman Catholic Church, they are those whon now make an alliance or rather a compact of submission with

so much for the charge that the cause which is hostile to the Roman Catholice Religion. Should I be forced for the future to enter upon this topic once more, I will take the heart-revolting history of those who thus calumniate my cause into my hands, and recall to the memory of public opinion the terrible pages of blood, ambitton, countless crimes and intelerance; but I hope there will be no occasion for it.

Now as to Ireland. Where is a man on earth with Now as to Ireland. Where is a man on earth with uncorrupted soul and with liberal instinct in his heart who would not sympathize with poor unfortunate Ireland? Where is a man loving freedom and right to whom the wrongs of Green Erin could not etir he heart? Who could forbear warmly to sympathize with the fatherland of the Grattans, of Gronnells, and of Wolffe Tones? I indeed am the man: wherever is oppression and a people, there is my love

plead for Russia, and considering, at least, that I plead for Republican principles to which the Reverend Father Jesuits should be here warmly stocked it they are willing to have the reputation of goad citizens, and not be traitors to your Kepublic, which affords to them not only the protection of its leavant in the state of the first of the country of all the state of the first warmly advocating the cause of Despotism, and so passionately persecuting the cause of Despotism, and so passionately persecuting the cause of humbly plead, which in the same time is the cause of political record and Religious liberty for numerication millions of Roman Catholics throughout Europea. It is also the first that corder, I thought to find in explanation of this striking lact in the historical ambition of that order to tue the world, this their evertasting standard idea, to which they in all times actrificed everything, and wisused even the holiest of all—Religion—as an instrumentality to that ambition, so much so that the very existence of that order, having become dangerous to the Roman Catholic Religion, the Pope himself, Clement XIV, with the consent and upon the advice of the Council Cardinais, abolishase of the Council Cardinais, abolishase of the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World, even hoose known as the most attached to the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World, even hoose known as the most attached to the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World, even hoose known as the most attached to the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World, even hoose known as the most attached to the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World, even hoose known as the most attached to the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World, even hoose known as the most attached to the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World, even hoose known as the most attached to the Roman Catholic Church, as the Kings of the World of the Wo

down, or weshed away by artificial showers. (Tre

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We have more than once declared our opinion, that, in the multitude of schemes for the disposition of the public lands, we lock with especial favor upon that of giving a portion to every man who will actually settle upon it and improve it. From the exceeding low price at which the land is sold by the Government, this would hardly be necessary, under ordinary circum stances, but among so many schemes of gratuity and of actual plunder, we see no other way in which there is so good chance of securing something for the people, for all the people who need it. The arguments which are adduced in favor of giving the public lands in aid of railroads, many of them very secund arguments, will generally apply with similar, if not equal force to the surrender of them gratuitously, in small quantities, to actual settlers. Both increase the value of the unsold lands, add to taxable property, to the production and consumption of the country, and to the general advancement of civilization. A man who has the energy and ability to take a tract of wild land and reduce it to cultivation, is a pretty good citizen, and may asfely be entrusted with one or two hundred acres of the public domain. If everybody else is to have a share of the public lands, let some portion be given to the hardy pioneers who will till them with their own hands.

[Providence Journal. THE PUBLIC LANDS -We have more

THE QUESTION TO BE TESTED.—We learn that during the last week an application was made by Mr. Wheaton, as counsel for the holder of a draft during by a Canal Commissioner on the Auditor of the Canal Department for work done under one of the contracts recently made, and the payment of which was declined, to Judge Prast, now holding a special Term and Circuit Court, for an alternative mandamus commanding the Auditor to pay the draft or show cause for not doing so. The Judge, we understand, granted the writ, returnable the ensuing week. A return will accordingly be made, and all the facts will be spread on the record, so that the judgment of the Court of Appeals can be taken. J C. Spencer, Eq., we believe, appears for the Auditor, Mr. Newell. Whether any other question than the validity of the constracts without the approval of the Canal Board, will be presented, we are not advised. But the case presents an excellent opportunity to present also the question of the constitutionality of the Enlargement law, which we hope will be embraced, and the necessary steps taken to bring it before the Court of Appeals at its next term, which commences in this city to morrow.

[Albany Register, 22d.]

COMMUNION WINE .- The Editor of The Maine Fountain, now speaking for Temperance through Connecticut, writes from Greenwich as

through Connecticut, writes from Greenwich as follows:

"At Stanwich I met with an article to which I wish to call the attention of churches in Maine. The question of using alcoholic wine at the communion has long excited the attention of some of the churches of our State, and since the passage of the law, which makes no provision for "sacramental purposes," some are auxious to know what they shall do for that erdinance. For several years past the Congregational Church in S. has used the pure juice of the grape,—"the fruit of the vias,"—which they manufacture themselves, and preserve without fermentation. I have a bottle of the "wine," made by Mr. Clese of Stanwich, and which is now eighteen months old, and perfectly aweet. I shall take it into Maine without any fear of a sexuare, and shall exhibit it to some of our chusches, having no Goubt that they will prefer it to new rum and logwood. It is prepared by adding one pound of sugar to two pounds of the grape, and can be kept sweet for any length of time by bottling it up and keeping it in a cool place. There are men here who would gladly contract to supply the churches of Maine with this pure article, and I hope an arrangement may be made to that effect. I shall have more to say about this when I return home."

The Albany Register of Monday since Friday-that there is no change in the River and that the prospects of navigation have not brightCONNECTICOT.

Address of P. T. Barnem to the Democratic Freemen of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN: Having voted with and toiled for the Democratic party faithfully and consistently ever since I became a freeman, more than twenty years ago; having willingly suffered fines and impresonment in consequence of advocating Democratic principles, and feeling at this time, as I trust I shall to the end of my life, proud of being a Democrat in the true sense of that term, I really cannot consent to being charged with abandoning Democracy by editors who publish papers professedly to promote the interests of the Democratic party in this State. without asking from you the privilege of refuting these unjust charges, and of candidly defining

In doing this, I beg you not to suppose that I have the egotism to consider my opinion of importance enough to warrant me in thus trespassing upon your indulgence, but rather to observe that the editors aforesaid, by investing my poor efforts with an importance far beyond their merits, have compelled me to appear thus prominently and reluctantly bofore my Democratic brethren. But to the facts.

The friends of Temperance in this State have for years been striving to drive the evil effects of intoxicating drinks from our Commonwealth. They saw that this was by far the most appalling evil in our land, more than three-fourths of the crime and vagrancy, and more than seveneighths of the cases of bloodshed and murder in our State and country being traceable directly to

this source.

They say also that necessarily a great portion

our State and country being traceable directly to this source.

They say also that necessarily a great portion of the taxes paid by our farmers, mechanics and tradeemen, and by the opponents of this evil as well as its advocates, were caused by the liquor traffic, and holding with their Revolutionary sires that "taxation without representation" was unjust, they very properly protested against being taxed by 1um, when they were not "represented" in the rum drint was a transparent of the rum drint was and innocent but forsaken children, than to the deluded drinker himself.

Knowing that there was no redeeming good, as an offset to these terrible evits, that all medical men agree that every description of intoxicating drink habitually taken into the healthy human stomachts of the least possible benefit, but always the reverse, and that no man of respectability could be found all our land who would say that he believed the use of intoxicating strinks as a beverage could be beneficial to any coamunity, or that its total suppression would injure the public morals, health or happiness, and much less, that no Christian could be found who would pray for the continuance of this infatuation, the friends of Temperance could not cat feel, that all sensible men would concar with them in making a common cause against this fell destroyer, and if needs be, sink, for the time being, all political prejudices, or other minor considerations of every name and nature.

Possibly some lew of the Temperance men have sometimes thought that the organization of a separate political party for the furtherance of Temperance views would be necessary, but I, with many others, have continually combated this proposition As a Democrat, I loved and sull love my party, and dis'like faction, and therefore I have continually urged our Temperance friends to make no political organ

had solemnly pleeged themselves never again to "touch, taste or handle the accursed thing," would be tempted, and fail, many of them never to rise again!

But when the Maine Liquor Law began to work, it was found to be effective. A short time only elapsed before wholesale liquor stores, and groggenes where death was dealt out in tumblers, were closed, drinking men began to be sober, typplers, unable to procure the source of their ruin, commenced laboling for the good of their families, health took the place of sickness, rags and flith were displaced by cleanliness and proper clothing, wholesome food found its way to 'tables which had for a long time been scamily supplied with "cold victuals" wrung from the hands of colder charity; the poor houses and prisons began to be depopulated, and above all, and more than all, thousands of poor, heart-broken wives and mothers, and the hinesto unprotected and neglected children, on their bended knees and with eyes streaming with tears, thanked God and the friends of humanity, that at last a blessed deliverer had come, bringing peace and joy, where want and misery had se long held cruel sway.

In September last, taree months after the law had gore into operation, Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portiend, made his first quarterly report, setting forth the above encouraging facts, and closing with the following sentence:

"The watch house is now used to keep seized liquors instead of drushards—and through the waste ways of the lock-up condemned liquors are pa-sed off into the common aswers, without having fulfilled their mission of run and desith to our chizens."

Encouraged by such facts as the above, the cause of Temperance throughest our country received a tremendous impetus, its advocates, now for the first time, discovered something tangible and within their grasp, which, if secured, would certainly, effectually and immediately drive intemperance from our land, cause it to flourish and blossom as the rose, and enable active temperance advocates to rest from their strough later t

mination to procure the enactment of this all-unportant law.

Desiring as a Democrat that the Democracy should
aiways triumph, I have constantly urged upon our
Democratic firends the nomination of such men for
State Officers, as well as for Senators and Reprasentatives, as were known to be in favor of the
Maine Law. Doubtless Temperance Whigs and
Temperance Free Soilers made the same efforts
with their parties, as, all other things being equal,
every voter prefers the success of his own political
party.

every voter prefers the success of his own political party.

Each political party has made its nominations for State Officers, and the result is before the people.

Every candidate put in nomination by the Democratic State Convention has committed himself against the Maine Law, by refusing to answer the Temperance Committee appointed to ask the nominees of all parties whether they would or would not, if elected, use their official influence for the enactment of a similar law in our State.

Every Whig candidate, with one exception, and every Free Soil randidate, with one exception, sent in letters picdging themselves, in plain and definite terms, to use their influence in favor of such a law.

in letters piedging themselves, in plain and definite terms, to use their influence in favor of such a law.

The Mass State Temperance Convention convened at New-Haven March 10, consisting of 840 delegates from every part of the State, and probably 150 more whose names could not be obtained in consequence of the great crowd, unanimously recommended to the support of all piedged temperance men, and all friends of humanity of every name and party, any and all of those gentlemen who had given in their achesion to the Maine Law, and to vote for no candidate who had not given in such achesion.

Now I would ask what man or what party can justly find fault with the decision of this Mass Convention? Remember that all parties had ave months warning to give as candidates, who would secure the glorious Maine Law, or failing to do so, they must lose the vote of every friend of this enactment. The Convention of the 10th of March certainly could not have taken any other course, unless they had made up a specific ticket of their own, rejecting all names not placed upon that ticket. But being guided solely by principle, and not permitting them—

"Selah Strong. 'Walter Webb.

"Selah Strong. + Walter Webb.

reives for a moment to this k of minor consideration

there is an ergan we filled the wave willingly and about it trew their pure a time hanner to the breeze, and in the controlled on the 16th of a barever party wan at a blodged himself for the Maine Law, which are as follows: H. Miller, and the controlled on the Maine Law, which are as follows: H. Miller, and the following: Westled, Flammouth Tamboth. Themself Law, the Miller, and the following: Vestled, That the official was and influence of Thomas are the following:

Vestled, That the official was and influence of Thomas and the following:

Vestled, That the official was and influence of Thomas of the following on the liquid the following was a selection. The selection of the following was a selection. The following was a selection with the following the following the following was a followed by the legislature of our present hecesed with the following was a followed by the legislature of the following was a followed by the legislature of the following was a followed by the legislature of the following was a followed by the legislature of the following was a followed by the legislature of our State, permitting positions even for the memoral. But even this sacrifice, I willingly make, for the sake of temperance, of justice, of humanity, and of true benearcage.

Gov. Seymour is "yes refused to ging a resolution passed by the Legislature of our State, permitting the freezen of this state to express their options in regard to the highor traffie! What a contrast was this actio that of the Democracy of the following was not only a direct insult to every Tene personne man in this State, out was allowed by the Legislature of our State, permitting the freezen of this state to express their options in regard to the highest the following was not only a direct insult to every Tene personne man in this State, out was allowed by the Legislature of our State, permitting the following was an advantage of the was a followed by the following the

prostrate his ambition, unfit him for business, and render him useless to his family and a curse to himself and society.

True Democrate will point with pride to the State, of Maine, and say, "there is a good Democrate State, whose Democrate Legislature gave us the Democratic Maine Liquor Law," and we can say with truth to all political parties, we never should have had that law had it not been for Democracy. For it is indeed a most valuable, concileant, and Democratic law, driving "enclusive privileges" from the State, and with them crushing the greatest source of evil and degradation of the people.

I suppose that the rum-crique who are attempting to mislead the Democrate party upon this Maine Law question, will not deny that Gen. Andrew Jackson was a Democrate Well, when Old Hickory had removed the Instans across the Mississippi River, and given them a new home in the wilderness, he desired that they should live in peace and happiness, and knowing that he community, civilized or savage, could be tranquit or happy where rum was permitted as a beverage, he asked the Democratic Congress for a good Constitutional Democratic law that would save the Indians from the curse of the rum traffic. In 1834, the Democratic Congress of the United States passed such a law, and it was identical in substance with the law of Maine! It prohibits the traffic and manufacture of intoxicating drinks, and gives the right of search, science, forfeiture and destruction to the same extent as does the law of Maine. And that too upon the mere com-

law of Maine, and that too upon the mere complaint of any white man or Indian, and not, as in Maine, requiring the solemn oath of three voters before search or setsure can be made. Here again, then, is Democracy, as defined by that noble old Democrath, General Jackson, and the Democratic Congress of 1834.

Compare hits with the Democracy of The Hartford Times and its satellites, and tell us. I pray you, which is the true Democracy. Again, does not Democracy declare that the m-jority shall govern, and that the minority shall peaceably abide by the laws enacted by a majority! Undoubtedly so: and yet read the following from The Hartford Times, of March 17, and see what a standard this would be leader would set up for Democrats to march under. In speaking of the Matine Law, it says:

"It is a law which to MAJORITY has any RIGHT to pass, and which if peaced, no west second to respect All famous exactincts. To the execution of key such larguest extent the UNFRINCIPLED SCOUNDELES wheatempt this infamous interference with private right and personal therty, is sincumbent upon all freemes now, as it was spen our ancestors when their right were trampled under foot in a far less villances and degreding masner."

Does any Democrat suppose that the good old Democratic Hartford Times, as it was condusted twenty-five years ago, would have put forth such principles as those acove quoted, and declared them to be the principles of "Democracy."

Men may change, but principles survan. But hear this rabid Editor again in the same article, from which the foregoing is copied:

"The Make Law wullare began in folly and fanatucism, but its inventible and is BLOO DSRED and civil INSO2. RCCTION; and when that come, the PULPIT BUT. FOONS and the intemperacy bijets will be found as eager to seek to the new against the many: A Democracy that spends and the search of the people is rised of Temperance!

—Friends of the people !—Friends of Temperance!

—Friends of the people !—Friends of Temperance!

—Friends of the people is the result. Push on

By the sudden breaking up of Grand River on the 14th inst, great loss of property was sustained at the village of Paris, Canada West, by the ood. The river rose 15 feet above its usual level, submerging portions of the town, eweeping away bridges, (some of them 300 and 400 feet long,) leav ber, sheep, &c., and doing much damage and mis-chief. No lives are known to have been lost, though

there were several narrow escapes.